

**[NAME OF DOCUMENT]**      **ABSTRACT**

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**[PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED]**

A conventional titania solar battery contains dye in a titania electrode for sensitizing to absorption wavelength, but the dye is decomposed over time by titania because titania is the so-called photocatalyst, so that it can not have a practical life as a solar battery. Further, when a flat plate-shaped titania is simply used, practical current and voltage can not be secured because of its small absorption area of solar rays.

**[MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM]**

The solar battery of the present invention which employs a titanium dioxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) semiconductor is characterized in that the titanium dioxide semiconductor is held between one pair of electrodes, and the titanium dioxide semiconductor forms a rectification barrier with at least one of the electrodes.

**[SELECTED DRAWING]**

Fig. 1